

New-York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1864.

To Correspondents.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

The Buffalo Courier, one of the most bitter enemies of the Government, and of Liberty, says that "Secretary Stanton desires the presence of Gov. Seymour in Washington. A telegraph was sent to him, on Saturday, to come on at once to confer with reference to the best means of obtaining more men for the army." The same paper, after proving to its satisfaction that Grant has done nothing, tells us: "In fact it is said that the Rebel fortifications are stronger upon the south than upon the north side of the city (Richmond)." This will be decidedly good news to Jeff. Davis—if true.

There is much excitement at Denver in consequence of the Indians murdering and scalping a man, woman, and two children, and burning a ranch, 30 miles east of the city. Many wild rumors are afloat. The militia is organizing and drilling. Soldiers are in pursuit of the Indians.

The British prize steamer Donegal arrived at Philadelphia on Thursday morning, a prize to the United States steamer Metacomb. She was captured June 6, off Florida, and had on board 40,000 pounds of gunpowder and other munitions of war, amounting to about 1,000 tons.

Advices from Cincinnati say that John Morgan, with about 700 men, the remnant of his command, passed through Flemingsburg, Ky., on the 12th, bound for Pound Gap. Fifteen hundred Union troops were in pursuit. It is said that the Rebels admit a loss of 1,000 at Cynthiana.

CONGRESS.

SENATE, June 16.—Mr. Chandler reported the amendments of the House to the Senate bill to prevent smuggling, which were agreed to. Mr. Chandler reported on the bill for increased telegraphic facilities between the Atlantic and Pacific States and the Territory of Idaho. The House bill repealing certain provisions of law concerning seamen on board of public and private vessels of the United States was passed. The House bill for the more speedy punishment of guerrillas was debated at length during the morning hour. The House bill requiring the prepayment of duties on imported salt before the allowance of bounties to fishing vessels is made, was passed. The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the House bill to increase the duties on imports and for other purposes. Numerous amendments were agreed to as far as the reading of the bill progressed, the fourth and fifth sections being left for future action. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Washburn introduced a bill for the better protection of the lives of passengers on boats propelled by steam. Referred. Mr. Stevens reported a bill making appropriations for certain civil expenditures of the Government. The resolution authorizing the Postmaster-General to extend for one year the present contract with the Overland Mail Company, was passed. The Internal Revenue Bill was taken up, and the House resumed the consideration of the amendments in which the Committee on Ways and Means recommended concurrence. These were read through, and most of them concurred in without a division. On agreeing to the amendment to tax whisky on hand, the vote was—yeas, 79; nays, 62. The House, during the morning hour, discussed the bill to amend the Pacific Railroad Bill, passed July, 1862, and then resumed the consideration of the Senate's amendment to the Internal Revenue Bill. Recess.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Common Council of Jersey City have passed an ordinance prohibiting the running of dummy engines through their streets. As all such engines are now preceded by horses, it is difficult to understand what the Council are aiming at—perhaps it is to compel the horses to draw the cars instead of walking before them. The snorting locomotives of the New-Jersey and Erie Railroads do not offend the Aldermen in the least, but the dummy engine, that makes neither smoke nor noise, and is as much under control as a fish-peddler's hand-cart, has suddenly become a dangerous nuisance. If such an ordinance had been passed in Babylon, we should at once have comprehended the reason—the refusal of the dummy-owners to "see" the proper parties, but in Camden and Amboy (alias New-Jersey) public virtue is, of course, beyond suspicion of taint, and so we cannot account for the action of the Common Council.

On Thursday afternoon, the annual commencement of Rutgers Female Institute was held in the presence of a great number of invited guests at the Broadway Tabernacle. Reports on composition, music, penmanship, drawing, painting, and embroidery were read, awards of merit and testimonials of scholarship were distributed, and a splendid banner was presented to the Rev. Dr. J. P. Thompson by the graduating class. Rev. Thomas Street, Rev. Mr. Ewer, Rev. Mr. Hastings, Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., and other gentlemen, participated in the exercises. In the evening, there was a reunion of the graduates, teachers, and trustees of the Institute. Chancellor Ferris presided, and addresses were delivered by Dr. West, Mr. Pierce, the Principal, and others. The exercises, day and evening, were exceedingly interesting, reflecting great credit upon teachers and scholars.

By the arrival of the Eagle from Havana at this port, we are furnished with some additional details on the arrival of the Emperor Maximilian and his movements. Gen. Santa Anna has been appointed Field Marshal of the Empire, and a sloop-of-war is to be sent from Vera Cruz to Havana to convey him with all possible honor to the Mexican shores. Gen. Almonte, Miramon, and Marquez have likewise been appointed Field Marshals. Almonte, by a decree of April 10, had been appointed the Viceroy of Maximilian until the arrival of the Emperor in Mexico, and consequently the Regency had ceased their functions on May 20. It was expected that Maximilian would reach the City of Mexico on the 10th inst.

The Anniversary Services of the Colored Home were held in the chapel of the Home yesterday afternoon at Sixth-street and First avenue. There was a large attendance. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. McFarlane, Darling, Wells and Walker. Owing to the unavoidable absence of the Treasurer, there was no report presented to the meeting, but we are informed that there are at present in the Home 172 persons, of whom 17 are young children. The health of the inmates is now very good, the fever which prevailed extensively during the Winter and Spring of the year having entirely disappeared. The financial affairs of the institution are also very satisfactory, the debt on the building being reduced to \$1,000.

About 6,000 people assembled in a mass meeting in Union Square, last night, in behalf of earlier closing of retail stores throughout the city. The speeches were preceded by a display of fireworks. Ex-Mayor Opdyke was in the chair, and the meeting was addressed by Horace Greeley, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Chauncey Schaffer, G. F. Train, Chas. Spenser, and Messrs. McClellan and McCallan. There was a lantern procession after the meeting.

The Illinois Democratic State Convention

at Springfield on Wednesday nominated a full electoral ticket, and appointed delegates to the National Convention. A resolution was adopted declaring that inasmuch as the National Democratic Convention is soon to assemble, with authority to make a declaration of the principles of the National Democratic party, it is inexpedient for this Convention on this occasion to make such a declaration.

Edward Mathews, a young man, was committed by Justice Dowling for having stolen, during the past 18 months, \$5,000 worth of tin foil from his late employer, Charles H. Lillenthal of No. 77 Baxter street. Anthony Crossin of No. 77 Baxter street was held to bail for buying the stolen property.

Although the Gold bill, as amended by the House, and published within a day or two, has passed both Houses of Congress, it has not yet been presented to President Lincoln for his signature. It will undoubtedly be approved by him after his return from Philadelphia.

The Union nominations for Congress in Vermont have been completed. Messrs. F. E. Woodbridge, Justin S. Morrill and Porteous Baxter have been nominated. Mr. Morrill is now serving his fifth term.

The return of Mr. Vallandigham to Ohio was on his own responsibility. It is not known what, if any, Executive action will be taken concerning him.

The opening of the bids of the \$75,000,000 loan was resumed at Washington yesterday afternoon. The awards will not be made until to-day.

One of Buckfield's powder-mills, near Portland, Me., was blown up on Tuesday. One man, named Richman, was killed.

Vallandigham is still at Dayton, and all is reported quiet there.

Gold at the Stock Exchange, 197½; at noon, 197½. The transactions in the street were very small. A lot of Double Eagles sold at 197½ at 3 p.m. 197½.

Government bonds were strong. Stocks have been irregular and dull throughout the day. At the close of the session the market showed a decline of fully 1½ per cent. At the Public Board the market recovered, and the quotations of the morning were resumed. At the afternoon session the market was irregular and lower. Money has been tight throughout the day, with considerable advance of loans, and no new contracts have been made for less than 7 per cent on call to brokers.

It is evident that Gen. Grant is pushing rapidly forward south of the James. One dispatch says that his whole army had passed through the Bermuda Hundred line Wednesday morning. There were sounds of battle toward Petersburg, and the immediate fall of that place may be expected. It cannot be defended by any considerable force. Then a march to Fort Darling will be at once in order.

MCCLELLAN'S WHEREFORE.

To your shallow theorist, your maunderer among commonplace fallacies and current self-delusions, there is nothing so embarrassing as a great, plain fact. It annoys and disconcerts him, prompting him to all manner of cuttlefish dodges and devices. Unable to abolish or even ignore it, he has no resource but to muddle and mystify it to the extent of his capacity.

The Southern Rebellion is the despair of Northern pro-Slavery politicians. Their most direct and natural resort is to pronounce it no rebellion at all, but a conservative and laudable assertion of reserved rights, based on the Constitution and justified by "the Resolutions of '98"—in short, Democracy at bay. But, since the fearful discipline administered by the People to Thomas H. Seymour, Vallandigham, and other such, the public profession of this faith is restricted to the cabal who follow the desperate fortunes of Fernando Wood. But what is the alternative?

Here is the most bloody, devastating, destructive, horrible war in modern history—a war not between alien races or peoples but brethren—one that devils should blush to have originated. How and why is it that such a war should have broken out and so long raged in the latter half of the Nineteenth Century?

The Secessionist—the avowed Northern sympathizer with Secession—the Abolitionist—the Nationalist who holds the bombardment of Sumter to have sounded the knell of Slavery—each gives an answer to this question which is at least coherent and plausible. None of them asks you to deduce something from nothing. But the pro-Slavery Unionist, who cannot afford to own his predilection for a "reconstruction" through a surrender at discretion to Jeff. Davis, is obliged to fumble and mumble and stumble over the facts as follows:

"The same elements of discord, sectional prejudices, interests and institutions, which had rendered the formation of the Government so difficult, threatened to undo it. Time, and the long continuance of good fortune, obliterated the recollection of the calamities of years preceding the adoption of the Constitution. They forgot that reconciliation, common interests, and mutual charity had been the foundation, and must be the support, of our Government, and all the relations of life. At length, men appeared with abuse, sectional and personal prejudices and interests, outwitting all considerations of the general good. Extremists of one section furnished the occasion, eagerly seized as a pretext by equally extreme men in the other, for abandoning the pacific remedies afforded by the Constitution. Stripped of all sympathy and side-issues, the direct cause of the secession was the refusal of the honest and patriotic citizens of the North to simply this:

"Certain States, or rather a portion of the inhabitants of certain States, feared, or professed to fear, that injury would result to their rights and property from the threatened or actual party to power. Allying the Constitution and the actual condition of the Government provided them with a peaceable and sure protection against the apprehended evil, they prepared to seek security in the destruction of the Government which would protect them, and in the use of force against National troops, holding a National fortress. To offset the insult offered to our flag, to save ourselves from the fate of the divided Republics of Italy and South America, to preserve our Government from destruction, to enforce its just power and laws, to maintain our very existence as a nation—these were the causes which impelled us to draw the sword."—McClellan's West Point Address.

—We have copied at greater length than was needful for our purpose, in order that Gen. McClellan's view of the Rebellion and its cause should be fully before our readers. That cause, it will be seen, is found in the fear felt or professed by the slaveholders of "injury to their rights and property from the elevation of a particular party to power."

Now we oppose to this allegation, first, the great, conspicuous, abundantly established fact that the engineers of the Rebellion desired and labored for that very Republican triumph of 1860 which is here made the cause of their revolt. It was to this end that they forced through the Senate of that year the Jeff. Davis platform whereby Mr. Douglas and his friends were virtually read out of the Democratic party. It was to this end that they deliberately and determinedly completed the overthrow of that party by bolting from the Charleston Convention and nominating Breckinridge and Lane against Douglas and Johnson. All through the canvass, we Republicans recognized and treated the bolters as our virtual and powerful allies. And when, through their aid, we had elected Lincoln and Hamlin,

our triumph was nowhere more generally or openly exulted over than in Charleston, the fountain and focus of the Rebellion.

Now if the conspirators for Disunion had really feared our ascendancy, they must have sought to prevent, not labored to secure it. And if any of them had felt this fear, the market value of slaves must have been affected thereby—as it was not, down to the outbreak of Secession. They broke down the market for their "property"; we did not and could not.

Nor did they even seriously profess to fear any "injury to their rights and property" from our ascendancy; for, had they done so, they must have sought, or pretended to seek, guarantees against that peril. But, so far were they from seeking them, that they jeered and hooted from their proffered from our side. The Corwin Amendment (prohibiting any future amendment adverse to the perpetuation of Slavery) would surely have been grafted on the Constitution had they even professed to desire it. But no—they scoffed at and flouted it as no concession at all—merely a plank of the Chicago Platform. And in all the negotiations and deliberations of that eventful Winter of 1860-61, there was never an authoritative intimation given that any new guarantees of their right to hold and sell slaves was either expected or desired by them; while repeated proffers of such guarantees on the part of the North were repelled and rejected.

Over and again did our representatives in the "Peace Conference" and in Congress proffer such guarantees, without ever eliciting a gracious response from the champions of Slavery, who held us steady to this alternative—"Either, (1.) unite with us in running the line of 36° 30' across the Territories and in expressly consigning all south of that line to Slavery; or (2.) consent to peaceful disunion; or (3.) meet us in the shock of battle." Other than these, there was no proposition ever open to our acceptance.

The Disunionists were thoroughly in earnest, and they were consistent. So long ago as 1850, they had rejected and opposed Mr. Clay's last Compromise, because it did not give them the guaranty they required. Speaking (Jan. 20th) through Jefferson Davis, they said:

"That I may be understood on this question, and that my position may go forth to the country in the same columns that convey the compromise to the States, I here assert that I never will take less than the Missouri Compromise line extended to the Pacific Ocean, with a specific recognition of the right to hold slaves in the Territories below that line; and that before such Territories are admitted into the Union, no States may be taken therefrom any of the United States at the option of their owners."

—To which, HENRY CLAY replied:

"I am extremely sorry to hear the Senator from Mississippi say that he requires, first, the extension of the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific, and also that he is not satisfied with that, but requires, if I understand him correctly, a positive provision not to vote for the admission of any Territory into the Union which is not below the Missouri Compromise line. And now, Sir, coming from a Slave State as I do, I owe it to myself, I owe it to truth, I owe it to the country, to state that no earthly power could induce me to vote for a specific provision for the introduction of Slavery into any Territory of that line. Sir, while you preach—and justly, too—our British ancestors for the introduction of this institution upon the continent of America, I am, for one, unwilling that the people of New Mexico should be doing just what we reproach Great Britain for doing to us."

—Yet that which Henry Clay, a slaveholder, representing slaveholders, declared that no earthly power would ever compel him to do, we Northern Republicans were required by Gen. McClellan, Horatio Seymour & Co., in 1861 to do on penalty of Disunion; and because we declined we are persistently stigmatized as "sectional," "extremists," &c., who allowed our "personal prejudices and interests" to outweigh "all considerations of the general good." We confidently appeal from this censure of a narrow and superficial mind to the conscience of Humanity and the calm judgment of History.

BUNKER HILL.

Very few people, outside of Massachusetts, where it is a holiday, will be likely to remember that this Seventeenth of June is the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. About this, certainly in our history the most notable of skirmishes, there has already been so much writing and speaking, that little that would be novel remains to be said. Least of all, in these extremely earnest and practical and perilous days, are we disposed to permit ourselves any efflux of fine and braggy phrases. It is possible for us to be so full of gratitude to our forefathers as to forget the work given us to do, under penalty of death, in this present and living time. A great ancestry imposes a proportionate magnitude of duties. There is no shame which can come to a people so intolerable as that of being unworthy of its own progenitors.

The first great lesson to be derived from this event happens to be one of instant and pressing importance. It is the lesson of faith and courage. The farmers who went to Bunker Hill were manful enough in the hottest of the fight; but the most beautiful and complete manliness was in being there at all, and in daring that first blow for which many necessary revolutions in this cowardly world have waited, until perhaps for a generation the golden opportunity was gone. Of that extraordinary moral bravery which began the American Revolution, we do not appear to have inherited very much. No people has ever grown rich and cautious faster than we have. Even now, it is impossible to propose a plain remedy for all our troubles without evoking in certain quarters protests more or less dismal and querulous. Considering how radical were our fathers, this tremendous conservatism of ours is something remarkable and inexplicable. Fortunately, there is always a final and redeeming bravery in despair. We shall be wise in spite of ourselves, because a continuance in folly will assuredly ruin us.

In the next place, we beg leave to suggest that the Battle of Bunker Hill was fought in behalf of the Freedom and Equality of Man. We have been afraid, some of us are still afraid, of this homely Christian doctrine, and practically are quite as rigid in our limitations of it as ever was Mr. John C. Calhoun. We do not propose here to argue the question. The truth of Democracy is one thing; the exceeding baseness of public inconsistency is another—a shame which we must outlive, or make ready to die as a nation. It is bad enough for an anointed autocrat to hold men in Slavery, but

there is nothing in his public policy to laugh at or to sneer at. It is at the spectacle of Democratic holding slaves that the honest world roars with wrath or hisses with contempt. The men who fought at Bunker Hill were not afraid of conclusions when they had once carefully fixed their premises. It was for that reason that so many red-coats failed to reach the humble American breakfasts.

Whether it be through luck or by a philosophical necessity we do not pause to inquire, but it is perfectly true that in this day of our difficulty we have precisely the history which we need. Its truths are few, and salient, and vital; it is for us to show whether we are worthy to be the champions of their continued authority in our political practice.

IMMIGRATION.

The stream of immigration continues to flow to our shores, from all parts of Europe, especially from Ireland, in a greatly augmented volume. Indeed, the capacity of the vessels employed in the passenger-carrying trade appears, for the present, to be its only limit. The Cork Reporter of the 13th ult. states there were then in that city over 2,000 persons entered to sail in the "Inman" line of steamers; and that, before one of them can be sent, there will be a vast increase by other entries in Liverpool and Queenstown, and by the receipt of advices of fares paid in America. Hundreds of persons who cannot be accommodated, apply for passage in each steamer departing; while those who are fortunate enough to have their names booked, refuse to sell their places for double the regular fare. The accommodations in sailing vessels are likewise wholly inadequate to meet the demand. In numerous instances, passengers destined to New-York have come first to Portland, and have there reshipped for this port. For some time past, the agents of the several steamer lines in this city have declined to sell any more pre-paid passages; the number sold being equal to the whole pre-paid allotment of space, up to the month of July. It is worthy of remark that the proportion of pre-paid passengers, or in other words, of those whose passage-money is paid by their friends in this country, is twice as great as ever before, and equal to nearly one-third of the whole number arriving.

The number of immigrants landed at this port between the 1st of January last and the 31st of May, inclusive, is 68,078, of whom 41,263 were from Ireland, 15,348 from Germany, 8,114 from England, 1,136 from Scotland, 214 from Wales, and 1,933 from all other countries; being an increase of 18,336 over the corresponding period of last year. The like ratio of increase during the remainder of 1864 will give a total immigration at this port of 214,876 souls, which is an increase of 58,032 over 1863, of 138,570 over 1862, 149,347 over 1861, 109,714 over 1860, 135,554 over 1859, 136,287 over 1858, and 31,103 over 1857. The number of immigrants arriving this year at New-York compared to the whole number arriving in the country, is considerably greater than formerly, and will not, in all probability, fall short of 90 per cent. of the sum total.

At the very commencement of this year, the preponderance of male over female immigrants attracted attention, and led the champions of Rebellion in Parliament to charge that our Government had turned Ireland into a recruiting-ground. The following Custom-House returns show conclusively that this preponderance was accidental, or at least exceptional, and that the usual proportion of the sexes was restored before the expiration of the first quarter of this year:

TABLE showing the number and sex of alien immigrants landed at this port of New-York during the first three months of the years 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864, respectively.

Quarter ending March 31.	Years.	Males.	Females.
Quarter ending March 31, 1860.	1860.	3,241	2,678
Quarter ending March 31, 1861.	1861.	5,772	3,094
Quarter ending March 31, 1862.	1862.	5,609	1,801
Quarter ending March 31, 1863.	1863.	6,192	3,049
Quarter ending March 31, 1864.	1864.	11,280	6,919

Careful investigation has also demonstrated that not more than ten per cent. of the immigrants landed here since the 1st of January have entered the Army and Navy.

A marked superiority in intelligence and thrift is manifest in the immigration of this year, which comprises an extraordinary proportion of mechanics and skilled agriculturists, as well as of cotton and woolen spinners destined to the Eastern States, of coal and iron miners, who for the most part have gone to Pennsylvania and of copper and lead miners, whose destination was the Lake Superior region. Mr. Casserly, the experienced General Agent in charge of the Emigrant Landing Depot in this city, estimates the average amount of coin in the possession of each immigrant landed since the 1st of January last at \$50. Assuming that the total immigration to our shores for the year 1864 will reach 236,000 souls, the money thus brought into the country, according to the above estimate, will amount to the sum of \$18,800,000.

The improved character of the present immigration is shown by the fact that a larger ratio of the passengers is now brought by screw steamers. In 1856, the number of passengers landed at Castle Garden from steamers was about 5,000, or a trifle more than three per cent. of the aggregate arrivals; while in 1863, the number rose to 63,931, or forty per cent. of the whole. In the month of May, 1863, 12 steamers brought 6,350 passengers, and 46 sailing vessels brought 15,536, making an aggregate of 24,946. During the month of May last, the number of passengers landed at Castle Garden was 32,746: 25 steamers bringing 13,552; 62 sailing vessels bringing 19,194. The arrivals of emigrant steamers at this port during the year 1863 amounted to 170, of which 122 were under the flag of Great Britain, 21 under that of Bremen, 27 under that of Hamburg, and not one under that of the United States. Well may *The London Times* say, "To avoid the risk of capture, a large portion of the carrying trade has been transferred to British bottoms. The escape of the Alabama, in short, has immensely increased the profits of the Liverpool ship-owners."

The price of a steerage passage by steamer from Liverpool or Queenstown to New-York is 27 7s., or \$35 in gold, which is nearly double the rate charged by sailing vessels. Notwithstanding this difference, the popularity of the

former is increasing from day to day. Beside the saving of time, the steamers offer to the steerage passenger an amount of comfort and a degree of attention to sanitary arrangements altogether unknown on sailing vessels. Each person is provided with a separate berth to sleep in; and women are placed in a room by themselves. Three cooked meals are furnished daily with the same regularity as in the first cabin. The contrast between steam and sailing vessels is illustrated by the case of the ship Cynosure, sailing under the British flag, which arrived at this port in the month of November last after a passage of forty-two days. She left Liverpool with 565 passengers, of whom there died, during the voyage and after arrival at Quarantine, from ship-fever and small-pox, 23; and on arrival, 13 cases of small-pox, and 71 of typhus fever and suffering from exhaustion and debility, were removed to the hospitals. The average duration of the passages of the City of New-York, of the Dale or Inman line, for the year 1863, was 11 days 21 hours, or only eight hours more than that of the Scotia—the crack ship of the Cunard line. It need hardly be remarked that vessels of this type, of which there are from twenty to thirty now running between this and European ports, are adapted to the accommodation of a class of passengers who would not submit to the inconveniences of the steerage of a sailing vessel.

Various plans have been suggested "to encourage and increase the importation of labor to supply the exhaustion caused by the disasters of the battle-field and the necessities of the army." The late Baltimore Convention adopted as a part of its platform a resolution affirming that "foreign immigration" should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy. What precise policy, if any, is here referred of we are at a loss to determine. But we enter our protest in advance against the scheme of furnishing a free passage at the expense of the Government to those who choose to leave Europe for this country. Such a practice would be an innovation upon international usage, and might give rise to the gravest complications with foreign Powers. In any event, it would involve an enormous drain upon the treasury, would inevitably lead to the grossest frauds, and could not fail to be productive of much suffering and wrong. And more than all, it would degrade the character of the immigration, and would check, if it did not entirely break up, that of the thrifty and educated classes, who, as we have seen, are now seeking homes in this country. Papers would take the place of the well-to-do; while crafty officials would not be slow once more to empty the poor-houses and jails of Europe upon our shores. Perhaps no worse injury can be done to the immigrant than to destroy his spirit of self-reliance, substituting in its place the sense of helplessness and dependence. It is not too much to say that no expedient could be devised more certain to work this result than the free-passage system. A large share of those who, for want of a better term, may be called governmental immigrants, would from the outset become inmates of prisons, or else a charge upon public charity. All that the public interest at present demands is a larger amount of foreign tunnage in the carrying trade, which it is satisfactory to know we are in a fair way to have at no remote day, or else such protection to our flag on the high seas as will enable the American merchant once more to participate in the profits of the business.

REBEL LIES IN OUR CITY.

We often hear windy talk about sending out of the country Mr. Charles Mackay and other alien correspondents of foreign journals who abuse our National hospitality by the coinage and utterance of monstrous falsehoods in the interest of Secession and Slavery. Some of the stories they tell are hard to bear; but it is the wiser course to let them say their say. Not one of them, so far as we have observed, can at all approach the native scoundrel who serves the Evil One and Jeff. Davis by writing regularly to *The Standard* (London) over the signature of "Manhattan." This model Democrat of the Copperhead persuasion has in *The Standard* of the 30th ult. two columns of fabrications whereof the following are samples:

NEW-YORK, May 17. The disgraceful wholesale lying about the war and victories still continues. Nothing like it has ever been heard of before since the world began. Many believe we have really achieved a great victory. There is one man who does not believe it, and that one is Lieut. Gen. Grant. For the first six days of battle, his army was being exterminated so rapidly that he continued two days longer he would have fled the battle-field. He is daily supplied with reinforcements. Troops go from here. Troops go from the West. The fortifications about Washington have been drained of troops to go to the aid of Grant. At least, that is what he would have us believe. Grant commenced fighting, and the new men have been engaged in some of the severest battles. It is estimated that Grant has lost 50,000 to 100,000 men—wounded and killed. The Confederates do not seem to have been exterminated so rapidly as they would be an embarrassment. In spite of all the lies of Lee being wounded, in retreat, and so forth, he has not fallen back one mile. He is still at Spottsylvania Court-House. Grant to-day cannot move a mile without more men are sent to him.

All the States have been requested to send on as many men as possible, within fifteen days, to serve one hundred days.

We expect this afternoon a dispatch ordering on all the State troops to the defense of Washington. Governor Seymour is in town, and ready to do anything that should not, when the news comes of disaster to Grant. He hopes for the best, but he is prepared for the worst. When the news reached here yesterday, that Beauregard had passed Gen. Butler and had joined Lee, there was almost a panic. No man can feel easy until he gets the positive news of the effect of that union. That it will be fearfully disastrous upon the exhausted divisions of Grant, cannot be doubted. We have some hopes that when the bloody news of the past fortnight (today) comes, it will be a relief to the people. It will rise up in a solid mass, and declare that such needless bloodshed shall be stopped. It is awful to think of.

It is a very difficult matter to get a surgeon in this city, or in any other. All the leading surgeons have gone to the front. At least, that is what they would be an embarrassment. Every moment we may expect to hear of the capture of Frederickburg, and 50,000 or 40,000 wounded.

When the report came that Gen. Lee was wounded, I heard one of our leading merchants observe, "I would purchase a cartload of gold and give it away, if it would restore him."

It is stated that our man, Gen. Steele, and 9,000, has surrendered to Price at Camden, Arkansas. I should doubt this Confederate report had not Stanton stated that a factory if it be true, as the Confederates say it is reliable, and that we have lost that number.

From the Mississippi, our news is too bad to be spoken of. Our next news will be that Banks is captured, that it will be a relief to Banks, as he must be very

anxious to be located out of the United States heretofore for ever.

—If any one happens to owe Old Nick ten thousand liars, we advise him to turn out "Manhattan" to his creditor, pay his debt, and get a credit for the balance in his favor.

L. W. ROSS'S VIEWS.

Daniel De Foe, in his history of the Plague, mentions as one of the aggravations of that visitation, that quack doctors did exceedingly abound, selling worthless medicines to the poor and the sick, and thereby swindling the credulous out of a great deal of money. It seems to us, in these disjointed times, that the charlatans out the clumsiest figure in the House of Representatives. For example, during the debate on Tuesday evening, Dr. Ross of Illinois electrified the twelve members who were present, by the production of a patent pill, the only disadvantages of which were that it would be very hard to take, and of no conceivable use when taken. To drop medical metaphor, it was the opinion of Mr. Ross that "a National Convention should be called to settle and adjust by equal concessions the questions at issue." It was still further the opinion of Mr. Ross that, "if the politicians had been out of the way, the people would have settled our difficulty long ago." These were the three main points of Mr. Ross's speech, although some people may consider them so very far from sharp as not to merit the title of points at all. Let us see!

In the first place, we are grieved to say that Mr. Ross's ingredients do not, if we may say so, mix up well. He is for a National Convention. And he is for a National Convention without any politicians in it! Now, in unspeakable wonder and awe at the proposed phenomenon, we can only gasp out, as we congratulate Mr. Ross upon his pure, immaculate, and particularly popular Convention, that we wish he may get! A National Convention without politicians! Why, Ross, if he gives way to that particularly lively imagination of his, will soon be proposing to establish the Millennium by joint resolution! If ever that Convention should meet, which is not at all probable, it will thereafter be known in history as Ross's Happy Family of lions and lambs, cats and mice, patriots and patriarchs, the loyal and the traitorous. Dr. Magendie mentions that, wanting a few rats for his experiments, he undertook to carry home a dose from the market in a box, but found, when he opened the receptacle, only one very large rat, and a few tails, which the survivor had not found time to swallow. Mr. Ross would probably turn out the large rat of his Convention. At least, we should hope so. He deserves to live and grow fat, as the reward of his unprecedented ingenuity.

Imagine Mr. Ross's Convention convened! Inside the building are gathered the Confederates! Outside are camped the consolidated armies! Inside are men of all possible stripes—the polished Man-Owner from South Carolina, the bloody-minded Patriarch from Arkansas, the Anti-Slavery veterans of New-England and Pennsylvania, the disinterested shoddy-swindlers from all parts of the country in general, with an assorted lot of Doctors of Divinity strong in the Canaan theology and of other Doctors of Divinity who do not believe in the Canaan theology at all. Fortunate moment! The politicians are all at home (except Mr. Ross, the inventor, who attends to regulate the machine), and now the people are to have a chance. The debates begin. The polished Man-Owner offers a conciliatory resolution. The bloody-minded Patriarch opposes it. The Anti-Slavery Veteran makes a speech which is not what may properly be termed eloquent. The shoddy-swindler is for war to-day, to-morrow, and for all time to come! The Doctors of Divinity are at loggerheads about Canaan and Onesimus! The combat thickens! The consolidated armies outside hear the soft note of a pistol inside, and immediately, with inexpressible delight, engage in a general action. After nine days' fighting, everybody is killed except Ross, who emerges a solitary survivor from this Constitutional scrimmage! He casts a wild, despairing look upon the mountains of human fragments surrounding him, and feels that there is nothing left for him to do but to return to Illinois and experience religion! And thus endeth the great Ross Convention!

It is a hard thing to declare, but we fear that this Mr. Ross is just a little fanatical. He is, if we may say so, a kind of Elder Miller in politics. His millennial scheme might answer in the moon, but we are afraid that it is a little too fine for this homely world. At the same time, if it will be any encouragement to him, we beg leave to assure him that, strange and almost incredible as it may appear, we are quite as much for peace as he is. And so are the loyal people of the country. They have no particular relish for protracted fighting. They have had quite enough of the woe and the weariness and the waste of war—but, on the other hand, quite too much to slink back into the status quo, and to try again the visionary experiment of a form of government which shall reconcile the eternally conflicting elements of Freedom and Slavery.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND THE FAIR.

Yesterday Mr. Grant White, Chairman of the Metropolitan Fair Committee on Public Schools, paid into the Treasury \$7,640 34, making, with a previous payment of \$16,000, the contribution of this department \$23,640 34—a truly noble gift from the teachers and scholars of our Public Schools to the soldiers who are suffering in the cause of a country whose real greatness is based upon a political and social organization of which our Public-School system is the most characteristic trait. There can be no greater moral certainty than that if there had been south of the Potomac and the Ohio a system of public schools like that which New-England influence has given to those north of that line, there would have been no slaveholders' Rebellion. That Rebellion became possible only because the mass of the citizens of the Slave States were uneducated, and received their few ideas and their strong prejudices from